

FIG. 1 [1/4]

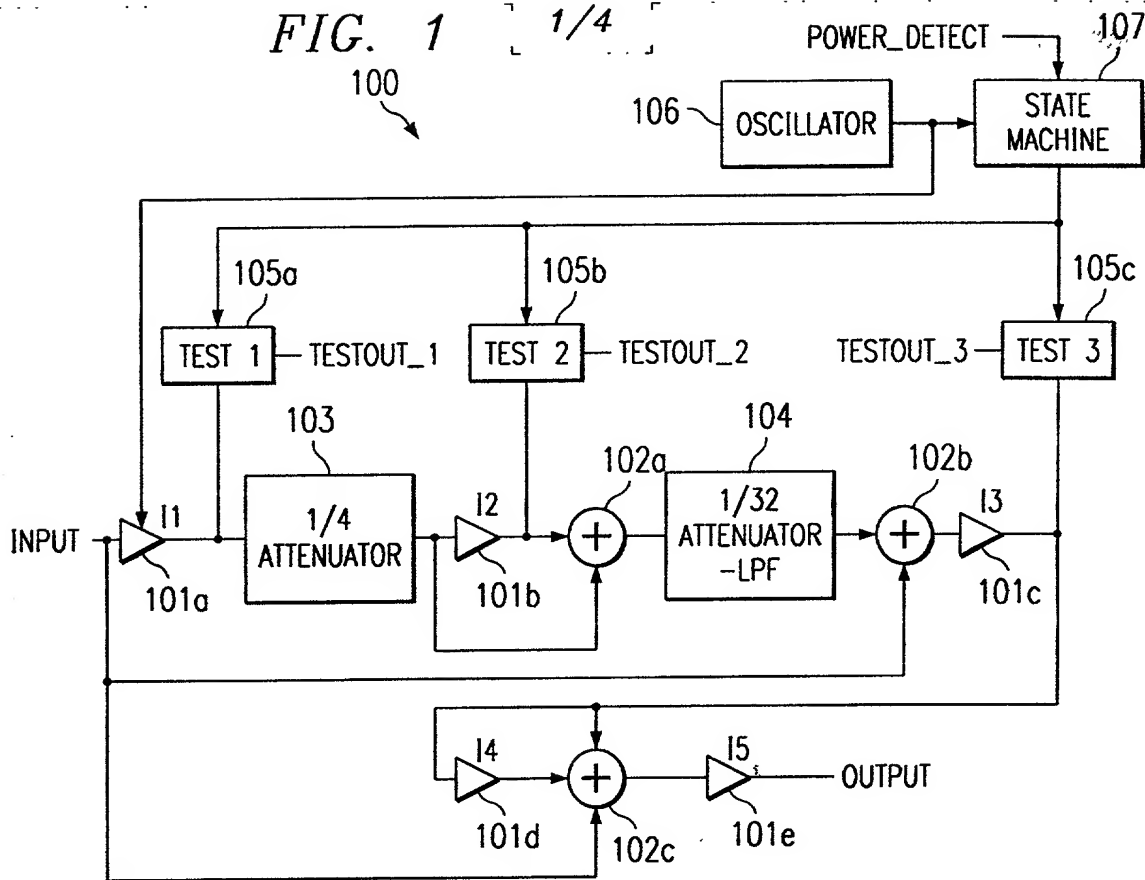


FIG. 2

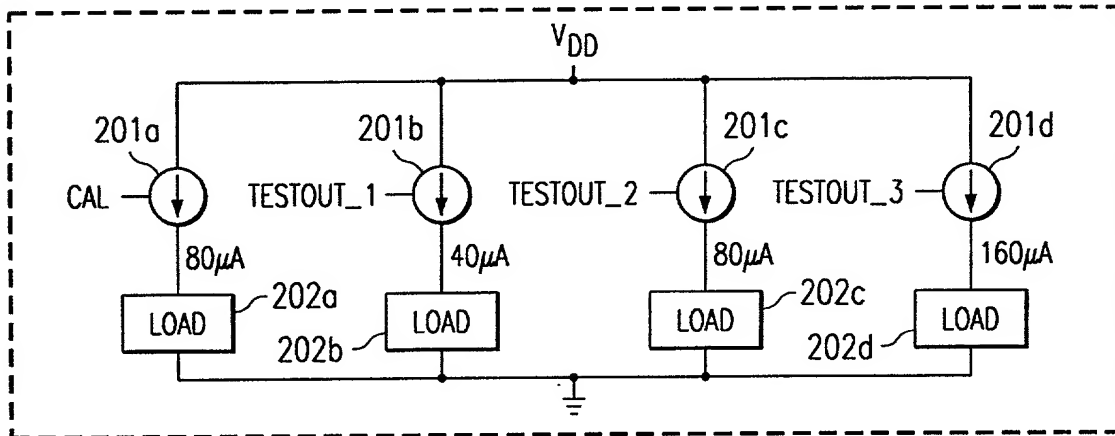
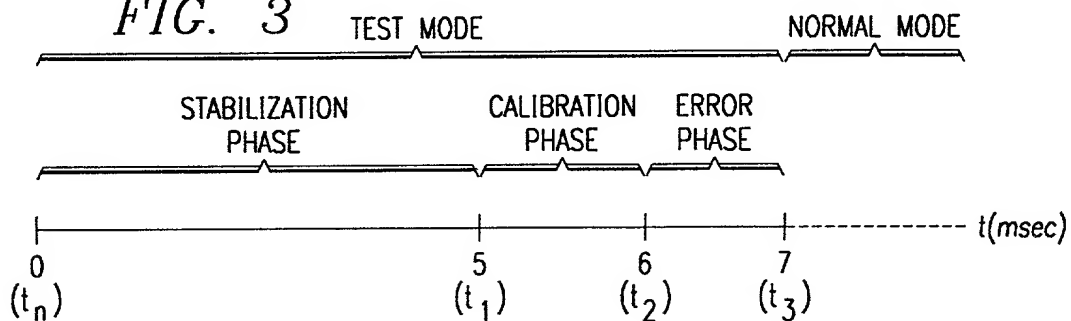


FIG. 3



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FIG. 4A

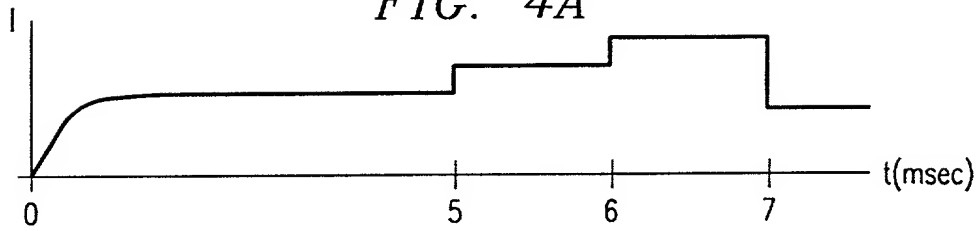


FIG. 4B

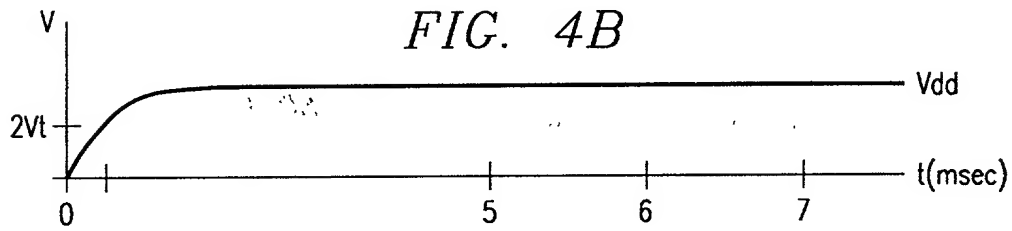


FIG. 4C

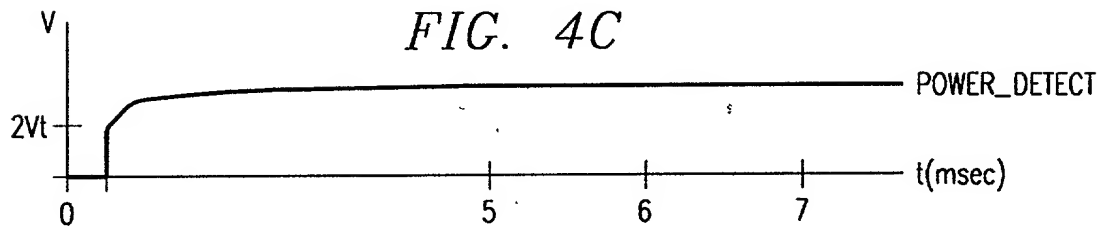


FIG. 4D

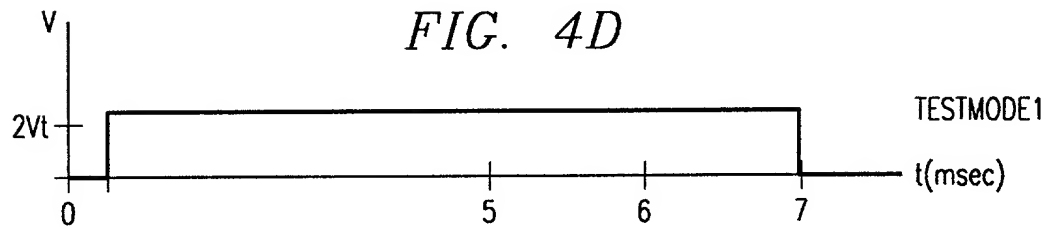


FIG. 4E

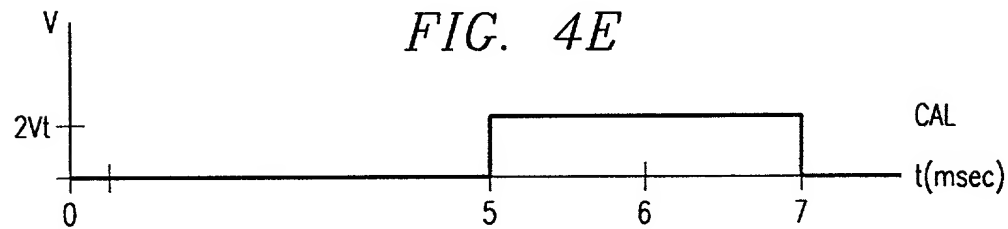
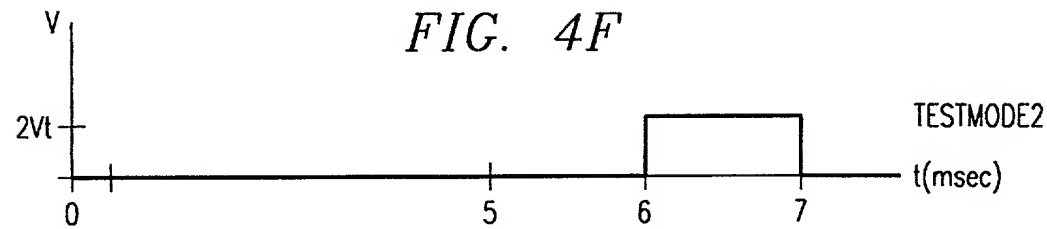


FIG. 4F



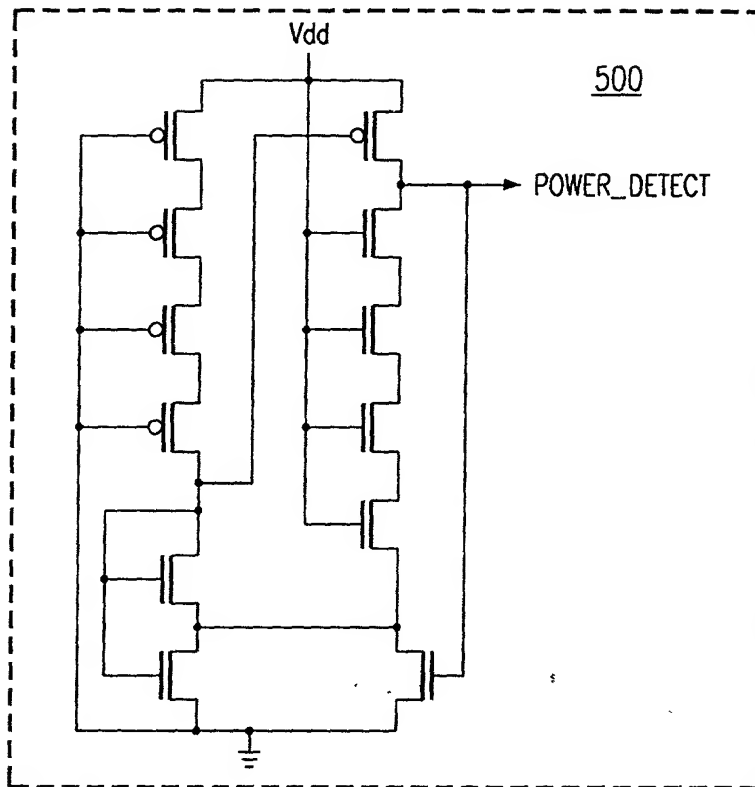


FIG. 5

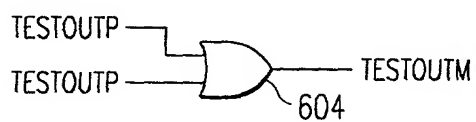
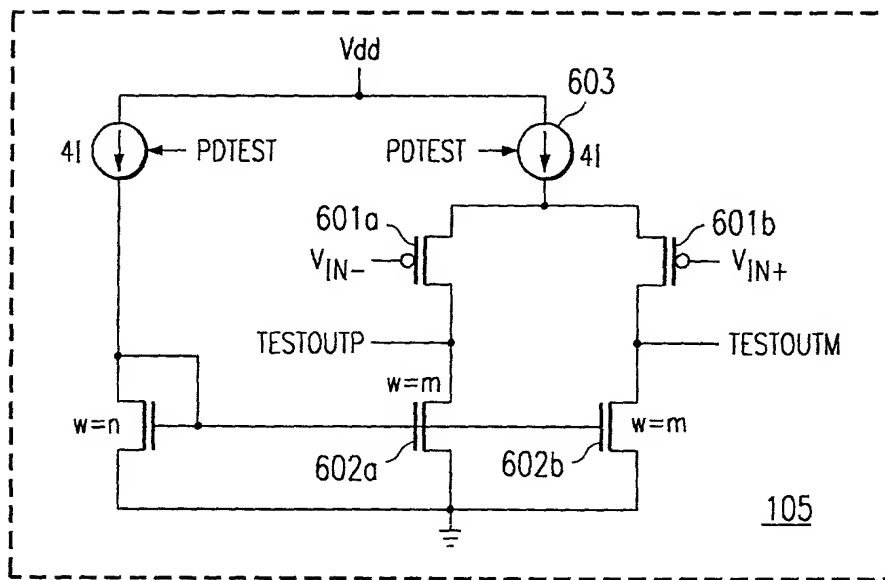


FIG. 6

101a

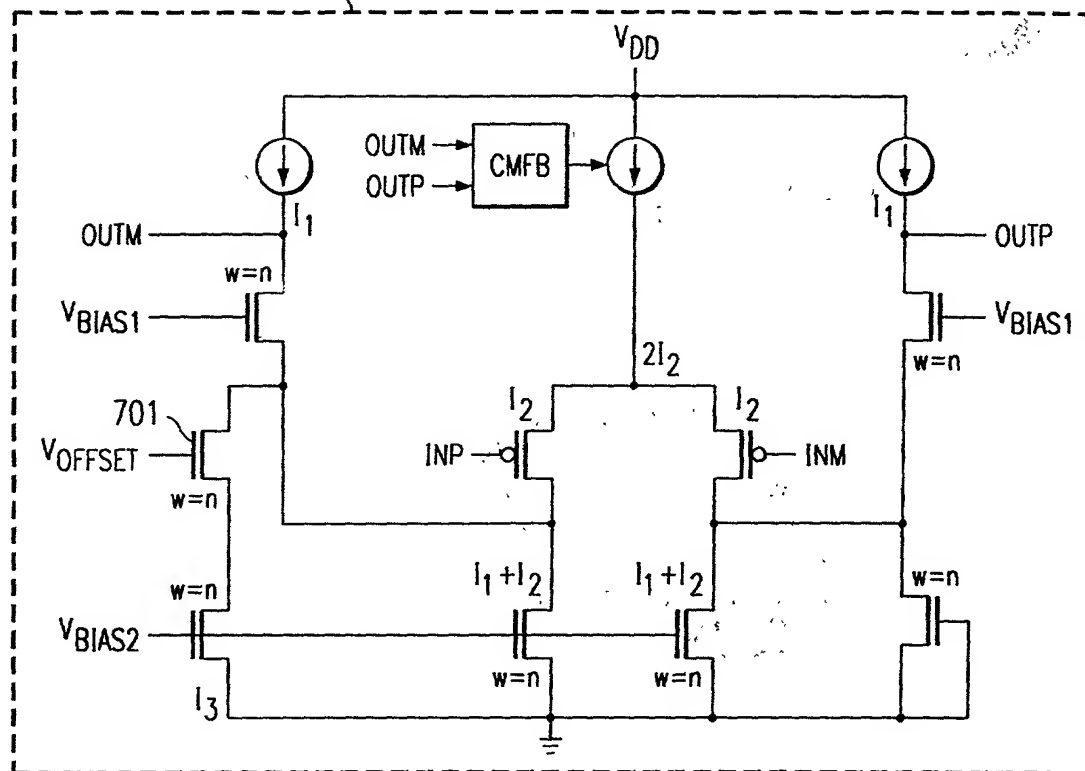


FIG. 8A

A graph showing the current I versus time t (msec). The current starts at 0 at $t=0$, rises to a plateau around 1.5 units by $t=1$, and remains constant until $t=5$. At $t=5$, it steps up to about 2.0 units. At $t=6$, it steps up to about 2.5 units. At $t=6.5$, it steps down to about 2.2 units. At $t=7$, it steps down to about 1.5 units and remains constant until $t=8$.

FIG. 8B

Graph of current I versus time t (msec) for a 100 ohm load. The current starts at 0, rises to a steady state of approximately 1.0 mA by 2.5 msec, and then steps up to approximately 1.2 mA at 5 msec. It remains at 1.2 mA until 6.5 msec, then drops to approximately 1.0 mA, and finally drops to 0 at 7 msec.